Oxford Democrat.

No. 7, Volume 7, New Series. | Paris, Maine, Tuesday, June 22, 1847, | Old Series, No. 16, Volume 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payment in advance.

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ORIGINAL.

NOTES BY A TRAVELLER.

[CONTINUED.]

JAN. 19th. I had the company at breakfast of an Englishman and Frenchman, both very intelligent men. It was soon known that I was an American. The Englishman began to question me about the war with Mexico. I answered him very kindly according to the best of my knowledge, until he began to predict our bankruptcy and failure. Then I began to question him about Ireland, Scotland, &c., something after the following manner:

How does it happen that Ireland is the most miserable land in Christendom, and yet a part of your United Kingdom. Can you inform me how much the public debt of Great Britain amounts to; and how much your poor in Ireland and Scotland have to pay to keep them poor.

He attempted to answer these questions, but not to the satisfaction of the Frenchman or myself. He remarked that he should think it would be a very hard case for the people to meet the expenses of the war. I could not help saying that we would fight for very small pay when our liberties and our rights were in danger, and that we always fight and never fail of success. Until this time the Frenchman had remained nearly silent, but he now burst out with three hearty cheers for the success of the American arms and the model Republic.

I had here a fine illustration of the feelings which exist between the French and English, and the feelings with which the two countries regard the United States.

Soon after breakfast I hastened on board the steamboat for Boulogne in France. We were about three hours making the passage. If I was surprised at the appearance of things on my arrival at Folkeston, I was here perfectly astonished. The shore or wharf was perfectly lined with Gen d'armes, or French soldiers. It seemed to me that I was not long to remain a free man, but I soon learned that they were not so much after our persons as our baggage. We were obliged to pass from the boat to the shore on a narrow stairway, which would not allow the passage of but one at a time. Every one was watched with great care to see that he had no baggage. Our baggage was all taken from the boat to the custom house by them.

I here found myself in a strange land indeed. I found my way to a public house, and with much awkwardness and difficulty made out to make my wants known. Here I was so struck with the foreign aspect of every thing around me, whether in the Hotel or in the streets, that I could hardly avoid a real Yankee stare at every thing I met.

After securing a seat in the dilligence for Paris, which I learned would not leave until 7 o'clock in the evening, I wandered around this time-worn and strange looking place. In the streets I noticed a great number of miserable looking old women, thumping along with their large wooden shoes, doing all kinds of dirty and laborious street work. Many were carrying heavy bundles, almost sufficient to load one of our horses.

I was at my Hotel in season to dine at five o'clock. Here I took my first lesson in French cookery. We were furnished with some fifteen or twenty dishes, many of which I refused, while most if not all the others at table devoured every thing with which they were presented. I paid six francs for my dinner, and found my way to the custom house, and ordered my trunk on board the dilligence. The man who had charge instead of taking it himself, or procuring a horse, called on one of thirty or forty old women standing ready, to take the trunk to the dilligence, which was from one half to three-fourths of a mile distant. The old lady shouldered the trunk with great willingness, and started off in company of some others with similar loads. Some twenty or thirty men, passenger's servants, &c., followed this drove or flock of old women, loaded down like beasts of burden. I must say I saw nothing here more singular and strange than this example of the degradation of the female working classes. I was soon in the dilligence for Paris, surrounded with Frenchmen. I here again had a fit of loneliness. We rode all night. At Amiens we were taken to Paris by Railroad, and arrived about one o'clock the next day.

JAN. 20th. I am talking bad French bad enough I assure you. I will here say, none should visit France without first acquiring some knowledge of the French language.

JAN. 30th. I visited hospitals, heard lectures, &c., about every day since I have been in Paris. I find it no small thing for an American to suit himself to Parisian manners of living. In the first place, we take breakfast at 11 o'clock, and dinner at 5 or 6. In the second place, we are puzzled to know what to eat, on account of the endless variety of dishes with which we are presented. At some Cafes or Restauraturs, you are furnished with a le carte, or bill of fare, naming as many as three hundred dishes, from which you have the pleasure or privilege of making your selections. I am as yet frightfully confused with French dishes, and knowing the qualities of but few, I have generally confined myself to them alone. In the morning at 10 o'clock I take a bowl of coffee and bread, sometimes I add a small piece of beef steak with potatoes. I pay for this about twenty cents. I take my dinner at 6 o'clock, and have soup, beef and bread, for which I pay about the same. I am actually astonished at the extent to which the art of cooking is carried and cultivated in Paris. The great display and refinement in cookery and the arrangement of dishes, are in perfect keeping with Parisian style and taste.—Every thing here is done for effect. Every thing here must come up to the popular standard, and every one is willing to acknowledge this the great city of taste and fashion.

To a plain man like myself from the Granite State, that good matter-of-fact republican country, the City of Paris is a great wonder. I should be glad to take you along the Boulevards, a wide street nearly encircling the whole city. It has a very wide sidewalk, shaded with trees. This street is the great thoroughfare around the city. It is lined with shops so full of splendid goods, and so tastefully arranged, so far above, in point of taste, anything we are accustomed to in the United States, that a good description is impossible. I wish I could make one which would satisfy myself, but I cannot.—The fronts of the shops are all or nearly all glass. I have noticed some glass here five feet by eight. Mirrors of the largest size are placed with skill so as to magnify the scene. I see mirrors occasionally 10 feet by 8. Their goods are arranged in reference to color and quality, and in such a way as to make the most beautiful pictures. This street is many miles in extent, and is in fact, the pride and glory of Paris. The shops are beautiful beyond description, and the houses and buildings are lofty and elegant. In this street the stranger is almost confounded with the innumerable sounds and sights, as he urges his way along through the fashionable crowd.—We do not see here all the fine shops in Paris.

The Plais Royal is taken up the ground floor by shops, a great number of which are Jeweler's, as well as Cafes and Restaurators. In taking a stroll around in front of these shops in the evening the scene is enchanting. The Plais Royal is now the private property of Louis Philippe, but not his residence. He resides at the palace of the Tuilleries, an enormous palace belonging to the crown. Plais Royal has been, at different times, the residence of the King and family, but at present we find not one of the Royal family here. The Royal apartments are open to inspection on Sunday. I have made one visit to these apartments, and was perfectly astonished at the dazzling splendor. In extent, they are vast; most magnificently furnished;—decorated with a vast number of paintings, by the first artists; chandeliers beautiful beyond description; mirrors of immense size and most costly description; damask furniture most tastefully arranged along these Royal and magnificent apartments. The sight of these rooms of Royalty for the first time, to a man raised in a plain Republican land, is purely calculated to bewilder and astonish.

I have visited the Louvre, another enormous building. This building was commenced in 1528. The Royal family have resided here at different periods of French history. It is more extensive than the Plais Royal, and is a building of great historical importance. Since Lewis IV, who resided in the Tower, it has been devoted to the reception of the various Museums of the Fine Arts. Almost all the interior is devoted to the different Museums. These Museums are said to constitute the chief attraction of Paris. There are various galleries occupied by paintings, statuary, antiquities, models, &c. Anything like a good description is out of the question. One of these galleries is nearly half a mile in length, with walls near twenty feet high, completely covered with choice paintings of the first artists in the world. This is only one gallery. There are several other galleries of paintings, antiquities, &c. I strolled along through these immense galleries, gazing and wondering, and could not refrain from wishing you present to share with me in the surprise and pleasure of the visit.

The palace of the Tuilleries and the Louvre are connected together; taken as a whole they are truly immense, say one mile on the river.—In the Tuilleries are shut up the King and his family. I mean, the King occupies this immence building, keeping in it and about it a strong military force for his protection and safety. In this building there is room enough to accommodate the entire population of most any of the interior towns in New England, and to spare. In this world of room may be found the King of the French—the "Citizen King," as he is called,—the richest and most remarkable man of the age. I do not know but he may be properly called the "Citizen King," but I think we should not like to have such a citizen king to rule over us in the United States. The Royal extravagance, magnificence and display which is every where so prominent here, has no effect to excite admiration or love of a monarchy. I am affected with increased admiration and love for our popular form of government, and an increased desire for its future success.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE STORY TELLER.

[From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.]

THE BLACK FRIAR.

A TALE OF VIENNA.

BY J. H. SEELEY.

Chapter I.

The high post of prime minister to the Emperor of Austria, which was ably filled by the Count Ernest Derwald, surrounded him by a host of envious courtiers and nobles. Leopold, Count Alberti, who had looked with an attaining eye upon that high post, and who, in furtherance of his object, had successfully advanced the cause of the Emperor in a late campaign, could ill brook the favor being given to another, and, with several kindred spirits, he formed a secret assembly, where measures were debated upon, which had for their end the overthrow of the then reigning dynasty. Several measures which the Emperor had passed, tending to reduce the higher classes nearer to a level with the lower ones, were highly obnoxious to the proud nobles; and Leopold found no difficulty in gaining a sufficient number to favor his treasonable purposes. Yet, political ambition was not the only motive which actuated the Count Alberti. With the fall of the minister, Leopold hoped to usurp the place which Count Ernest held in the heart of the Lady Theresa Derwaldine, and perhaps this proved as powerful an incentive as any other.

The Lady Theresa was a being to be loved, and a lavish affection was bestowed upon her by the Counts Derwald and Alberti. Naturally of a coquettish disposition, she tormented Leopold alternately with hopes and fears, while her whole heart was bestowed upon the Count Derwald. Loving her in the deepest depths of his heart, the Count Alberti fondly fancied himself beloved, and imagined that could he but put the prime minister aside, Theresa would be his own.

Chapter II.

The palace was decorated with more than kingly splendor. All that art, taste and unbounded wealth could produce, were combined to render the masked ball of the Countess Bianci Dubourg a fete worthy of its noble giver.—One mass of splendor burst upon the eye of the beholder as he was ushered in, habited in the dress it best suited him to assume. Massive chandeliers, whose rays shone through numberless prisms, lighted up the spacious apartments, nearly filled with contrasted mass peculiar to a masked ball. Unflinching and untrembling, the poor peasent stood by the haughty lord of the soil; while a fair form, habited as a beggar, dared to brush the dress of her lady. Every grade, and almost every profession of life, was there represented, some jabbering the confused dialect peculiar to their pretended occupation, and others standing idly aloof, waiting for the dance to commence.

Count Derwald, masked as a soldier of fortune, was accosted by a black friar, who bade him follow him. Curiosity to hear what a person who had penetrated his mask—which he deemed so close as to foil the most scrutinizing—had to say to him, prompted the Count, and following his guide to a place secure from observation, he demanded his business.

'My business, Sir Count,' said the friar, 'is to warn you to leave this place. One hour's stay in it, and your life is in danger!'

'A truce to your warning,' said the Count.—'Am I an Au-t ian noble, thus to be intimidated by the silly jests which every fool may deem it his pleasure to play upon me? Leave me.'

'But I will not leave thee, Count Derwald, till thou leavest this scene of festivity,' said the friar, boldly.

'Wilt not?' said the Count, drawing his sword: 'then take the reward of thy insolence!'

'Stop!' said the friar. 'Think me not insolent in warning you of your danger: but let me conjure you, by the love you bear to the Lady Theresa, to fly from this place: let me tell you that you have foes, who have this night resolved on your destruction; and as I hope for heaven and fear for hell, I swear that I am no idle jester!'

'Who art thou, then?, demanded the Count.

'It matters not; call me thy mentor, if thou wilt; but whatever name you give me, follow me from this scene of danger.'

'Lead on, then,' said the Count, submissively.

The friar led the way through the different apartments occupied by the masqueraders, into the open air.

'We part, Count Derwald,' said he; 'but first let me tell you that you know not your friends from your enemies. Adieu!'

The count was done, and calling his carriage he proceeded homewards. The streets through which he passed were nearly deserted, till just as he was turning a corner which led to his palace, a band of ruffians rushed upon the carriage and demanded the Count's surrender.

'Not while I have life,' said he; and leaping from his carriage, and brandishing his sword, he plunged amongst them. Yet, notwithstanding he was an Austrian noble, and notwithstanding his postillion valiantly aided his master, still the Count's life would eventually have been sacrificed to force of numbers, had not an unforseen aid arrived.

Panting for breath, the black friar came rushing along, and with his drawn sword in hand, he threw himself amongst the Count's assailants.

'Cravens that you are,' he cried, 'thus, with your numbers, to attack a passing noble! But dearly shall ye rue it, if there is strength in this arm, or temper in this steel.'

And dearly did they rue it. It seemed as if a superhuman force was given to him thus to receive, and give back, the blows which were aimed at him. Three of the ruffians were already dead, and the rest seeing no chance fled leaving the Count almost stupified with surprise at the sudden transition of affairs.

'You have saved my life,' said he at length, turning to the friar; 'but how do I know but that you endangered it also by leading me thus early to leave the masquerade?'

'Say not so, Count Derwald,' was the reply; 'but rather say that your long distrust of one who would faithfully serve you, delayed you till the time came for these ruffians to assemble here to wait for your coming. But I have saved your life, thank God! thank God!' continued the friar, turning away.

Chapter III.

Events like those related, at the close of the last chapter, were, at the time of which we relate, of too frequent occurrence in Vienna to elicit much notice, and after a few days had passed, they were forgotten for the following circumstance. A card was found posted up near the prime minister's palace, with these words upon it:

'Citizens of Vienna, a secret foe, yet far more dangerous than any open one whom you have ever feared, is now preying upon your vitals.—Slow but sure steps are being taken by a treasonable assembly in this city, towards a revolution which shall shake to the foundations, and perhaps entirely overthrow your present wise government. Be vigilant, then, citizens of Vienna, and let the conspirators remember that there is an avenging God in heaven, and a Black Friar on earth.'

The prime minister read the paper, and an instinctive feeling that, posted so near his palace the placard was meant to warn him of some impending danger, came over him, and ordering his carriage, he proceeded to the Emperor's palace, and obtained a private audience.

What passed at this interview was not known, but a new reinforcement was ordered to the palace guards, and every thing put in the best manner to quell an insurrection, if occasion required. The minister retired home, but scarcely was he seated, ere a letter was placed in his hand. Opening it, he read:

'Count Derwald, your life, your honor, and your station are endangered. Whatever may alarm you, or excite your curiosity on no account leave your palace to-night. Let the Black Friar witness but one more meeting of the conspirators, and all shall be revealed.'

The Count read the letter in astonishment.—Who was that mysterious being who thus seemed to unfold to his view the dim vista of his destiny? and what was the connecting link that seemed to bind that friar to the Count with such an apparent servitude? were questions which the Count Derwald could not answer.

Chapter IV.

'Show me but the author of this,' said Leopold, entering the room of the assmbly, and bearing it his hand the tale-telling placard, 'show him but to me, and though my heart be torn from my body in consequence he dies!'

Every member was before him but not a lip quivered, not a cheek blanched, not an eye quailed before his searching glance, and he completed the survey with a folded countenance and a frowning brow.

'There is a traitor here,' he muttured, glancing around the conspirators. 'Let each come forward and repeat the oath with which he was admitted here.'

Each of the nobles stepped forward, grasped the large crucifix which stood in the centre of the apartment, and repeated his oath. To Leopold's prayer, that eternal curses might rest on the head of the offender, each fervently responded, Amen.

'Enough! I am satisfied,' said Leopold.—Then, lowering his voice to a scarce audible whisper, 'but, nobles of Austria, these walls have ears.'

Each knew his meaning, and leaping to the door, quickly secured every window and other known place of egress, and then commenced a vigilant search for the discoverer of their secrets. Heedless of the observation of a passing straggler, their lights shone through every crevice of the old building, glared on the mouldering tapestry fast dropping from the walls, lit up apartments from whence light had been excluded for years—yet still they were unsuccessful. Confident, of some listener being secreted, they now commenced their search among the rubbish which lay heaped up in some of the apartments, leaving a sentinel posted in the search rooms.—Hardly had they entered one room, ere a cry burst from the foremost of the party. On removing a mass of tapestry which had once garnished the walls, a friar, habited in the large cowl and long black dress of his order; was discovered. Taking him by the arms, they dragged him into the centre of their apartment, where by the order of Leopold, he was released.

'Who art thou?' said the Count Alberti.

'Do you not know me, then?' said the friar, calmly. 'But I know you, my lord Leopold—and you—and you—and you'—said he, turning to the conspirators, and naming them each. I know you all; and now, my lords, gentlemen of Austria, now for retribution!'

'Aye, now for retribution!' said the conspirators simultaniously, drawing their swords, and advancing towards, the friar; 'retribution on the head of him who would fain foil us in our plans!'

'Back! back!' said Leopold to them; '*let me slay him!*'

A dagger already shone in the hand of the friar. Turning to the threatening conspirators, he muttered—

'Advance at your peril!' Then bending towards Leopold, he said, in a low voice—'Count Alberti, beware!'

That voice!—had an electric flash passed through his every nerve, it could not have had a stronger effect upon the Count. His arm fell, as if paralyzed, to his side; his eyes gazed steadily for a moment upon the black cowl which hid the face of the friar, then rolled wildly in their sockets, his knees smote together, then sunk down before the crucifix as he attempted to mutter a prayer.

Taking advantage of this, the friar leaped to the door, and before any of the conspirators could prevent it, he had escaped. Even then they would have pursued him, but Leopold essayed to stand in the door and keep them back.

'That voice—that voice—it was hers; but no, it cannot be—it was the fiend himself!' he murmured, and sunk senseless upon the floor.

Chapter V.

A letter was conveyed to Count Derwald the next morning, wherein the friar informed him of the name of each of the conspirators. A warrant being issued for their apprehension, it was found that they had fled to a man.

Leopold had lingered behind a short time to obtain a parting interview with Theresa. What passed between them was never revealed—but on leaving her, the proud spirit of Count Alberti was crushed, and traces of tears were observed upon his manly countenance.

The lady Theresa passed the day alone in her chamber, and the next morning she sent for the Count Derwald.

'Do you love me, Ernest? said she, on his entering her chamber.

'*Do* I love thee, Theresa?' said he, fondly pressing he to his bosom. 'Test me—try me—and let me prove that I love thee better than life.'

'Be it so then,' said Theresa. 'If you love me, procure the release of the Count Alberti.'

A pang of jealousy flashed across the mind of the Count, as he answered—

'It is impossible!'

'Then it is impossible for us to be wedded,' said Theresa, calmly.

'But he has conspired against the life of our sovereign. Ask of me anything but that, for it cannot be done.'

'It *must* be done!' was the firm reply.

And it was done.

By the exertions of Ernest, a pardon for the Count Alberti was proclaimed, but Leopold never returned to Vienna. In a foreign land he pined away, but his last prayer was for Theresa, that he might meet her in another world—and his last act was to press to his lips the picture of her who had been the only idol of his affection.

Chapter VI.

The Count Derwald was alone in his chamber. The letter of the friar was before him, but vain was his attempt to fathom the mystery attached to their writer. Starting up and clutching them in his hand, he exclaimed—

'I would give all that I am possessed of—all but the love of Theresa—could I but see him once more.'

'Wouldst thou?'

The Count turned around, and beheld standing in the door way, which he had just opened, the friar with his face concealed by the large cowl, and habited in the same dress which he had worn at the masquerade.

Starting forward, the Count embraced him; and then leading him to a seat he said—

'Tell me now, holy father, what influence made thee seek to preserve the life and fortunes of one unknown to thee, but whom thou shalt find is not ungrateful?'

'Love—love'—murmured a soft voice.

The black dress of the friar was thrown aside—it was no illusion; but it was THERESA—his own beautiful, loved Theresa—that Count Derwald strained to his bosom.

Three things of short continuance—a lady's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof, and a scolding wife.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIANTS OF OLDEN TIME.—In one of his recent lectures, Professor Silliman the younger, alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizard, measuring upwards of eighty feet. From this fact the Professor inferred, as no living specimen of such gigantic magnitude has been found, that the species of which it is the representative has greatly degenerated.—The verity of the poistion, he rather singularly endeavors to enforce by an allusion to the well known existence of giants in olden times. The following list furnishes the data on which this singular hypothesis is based.

The giant exhibited at Rouen in 1836, the Professor says, measured over 18 feet.

Gorapius saw a girl who was ten feet high.

The body of Orostes was eleven and a half feet high.

The giant Galbara, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæser, was near ten feet high.

Funnman, who lived in the time of Eugene II. measured eleven feet and a half.

The Cavalier Scrog, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain, the head of Gnnuch, which had eighty teeth, and it was supposed that his body was not less than fifteen fert long.

The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew to Charlemagne, was 18 feet high.

In 1814, near St. Germain, was found the tomb of the giant Isorent, who was no less than twenty feet high.

In 1590, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and whose body must have been eighteen feet long.

Platorious saw at Lucerne, the human bones of a subject nineteen feet long.

The giant Bacart was twenty-two and a half feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1703 near the banks of the river Moderi.

In 1613, near a castle in Dauphine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, twenty wide, eight feet high, on which was cut on a gray stone, the words "Keutolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire twenty-five and a half feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet deep from the breast bone to the back.

Near Mazarino, in Sicily, in 1516, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high. His head was the size of a hogshead, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1548, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet long, and another thirty-three feet high, in 1550.

We have no doubt that there were "giants in those days," and perhaps Nature was more prolific in probucing them than at present. But the history of giants, during the olden time, is not more remarkable than that of dwarfs. Large men and small are common now-a-days.

CASE OF FORGETFULNESS. The greatest piece of forgetfulness we ever heard of, recently occurred on one of the Western canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife and child, and other "household plunder," was making his way out west on board a canal-boat. On arriving at the end of the canal; he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans, on board of some other conveyance. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head—thought the matter over—but could not make out what he had left.—Back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain on the wharf, he enquired:

"I say, you, captain, haint I left some thing aboard your boat?"

"Not that I know of; do you miss any thing?"

"Yet, I do. I miss some of my things—but I'm darn'd if I can make out what they are."

"Have you looked over every thing?"

"Every bag and bundle—overhauled my duds twice—know there's somethin' a missin' just as easy as nothin'—and here the other craft is about startin'; and I've got to go off and leave it; it's too darned bad I swan it is."

"Well, there's nothing on board the boat to my knowledge, but your wife and child!"

"Them's um—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping with joy. "Now who'd a thought it? Here I was goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind.—I, spect I should a missed um afore I got to my journey's end; but I'll be consarned if I could make out what I left. "T'would have been a good joke, wouldn't it, if I'd gone clean out to the far West, and forgot 'em entirely."

So saying, the Yankee "packed off," with his wife and Sally Ann, rejoicing.—There are a good many men who would not mind leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.

CONTENT WITH HIS CALLING. The Rev. Mr. Eaton of Fryeburg, Maine, on the occasion of the late annual State Fast, addressed his hearers in the following sensible manner:

"The practice has become quite general for ministers of the gospel to preach political sermons on occasions like this.—You must, therefore, suffer me to make a remark with regard to it. I have a right to entertain those political views which, in my humble opinion, are truly *American principles*: but I have never felt it to be my duty to preach political sermons; or, in other words, to be a public advocate of a *political*

party. Should I ever feel that God has called me to this work, I will leave my *holy calling*, and the sacred desk in which I stand, and take the stump,' in the open field. I will not be an advocate of *party politics* under the cloak of *religion*, and thus conceal my *political feelings* and *prejudices*! No, this is not my work!

"God has not commissioned me to instruct men how to *vote*, but how to be SAVED. Not to lead them to the *polls*, but to 'the THRONE OF GRACE. Not to build up a *political party*, but the CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD. If I can advance the interests of my country by preaching the truths of the Bible—those truths to which we are indebted for our *incomparable form of government*, and for that high moral elevation in the people that preserves it unimpaired—in this I shall rejoice, yea, and will rejoice. This congregation, therefore, will please excuse me from preaching politics, while there is such an imperious demand for that gospel which "is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

ORIGIN OF THE APPLE TREE.—The common Apple Tree, or some allied species, grows spontaneously in almost every part of the northern hemisphere, except in the torrid and frigid zones, and some of the islands in the ocean. This tree, by itself, or conjointly with other species or races, is the parent of innumerable varieties and subvarieties, generally known by the name of "cultivated apples." Many of them are not only derived from the *wild* apple or *crab*, of Europe, but from the crabs of Siberia and Astrachan.—The fruit of trees raised from *pips*, or seeds of the same apple, differs both from that of the parent tree, and from each other; from which circumstance, and the intermixture of different species or variety by hybridization, it is utterly impossible to trace the multitude of cultivated sorts to forms from which they have been obtained.

In Britain, Ireland, and North America, the common apple tree occurs wild, in hedges and on the margins of woods. It is cultivated for its fruit, both in the temperate and transition zones of both hemispheres, even in the southern parts of India, on the Himalays, and in China and Japan. And it is a curious fact, that no plant is ever seen in Guiana, without either leaf, flower, or fruit which never changes its original nature, but this, which blossoms and bears leaves and fruits at about the same time of the year as with us!

That the apple tree is a native of the eastern part of the world, we have the authority of the earliest writers in "Holy Writ," as well as of the naturalists of ancient Greece and Rome. It is mentioned by Moses, and the prophet Joel, and also by Homer, Theophrastus, Herodotus, Columella, Pliny, and others; a Historical Notice of which may also be found with those of the Quince, the Pomegranate, and the Olive, in the "Trees of America."

The making of cider was introduced into Britain by the Normans, who, it is said, obtained the art from Spain, where it is no longer practised. The liquor is supposed to have been first known, however, in Africa, from its being mentioned by the two African fathers, Tertullian and Augustin, and was introduced by the Carthagenians into Biscay, a province unfriendly to the vine.—*Exchange Paper.*

ROT IN TURNIPS.—We have noticed several articles recently in our agricultural and other exchanges, complaining of the premature destruction of the ruta baga in the field, by rot. The disease alluded to is not confined exclusively to the ruta baga, but is not unfrequently the cause of serious detriment and fatal injury to every species and variety of the turnips, now known. In the autumn of 1839, we had a yard containing not less than six distinct varieties, all of which with the exception of a few that had been sown very late, in order to supply vacancies occasioned by the ravages of the fly, were destroyed.

A field of ruta bagas, the same season, was also injured by the same cause; and, indeed, we have never been very fortunate in our endeavours to cultivate this root, when we have manured with green or unfermented dung, unmixed with a liberal quantity of ashes or unslacked lime.—The best and most valuable crop we ever harvested, was a crop of ruta bagas, sown in drills, 18 inches asunder, on green-sward, turned under in June, and manured with ashes and gypsum, in the proportion of half and half. The roots were perfectly smooth and symmetrical, of an excellent flavor, and kept longer without materially depreciating, than any it has been our fortune to raise, either before or since.—There have been many curious speculations advanced, in order to account for this evil; but as yet we had nothing but speculation. No one can congratulate himself upon having discovered either the cause of the evil, or a remedy for its effects. We have no doubt, however, that by a liberal application of lime or ashes to the soil, or a compost in which these alkaliscent ingredients constitutes a liberal part, very many crops that are now ruined by the rot, would be saved. It is worth one's while occasionally to make experiments of this nature on a small scale, as no one can foretell the result, or estimate with exactness the good that may ultimately accrue from them.— MAINE CULTIVATOR.

The Bird Family now give a gratuitous concert every morning, commencing at 4 o'clock. A number of invalids who attend regularly speak of their performance as eminently conducive to health. The experiment is worth trying, as it is simple and very cheap.

Appletrees often attain a surprising age.—There is said to be one on Peak's Island, in Portland harbor, that has produced fruit every season for upwards of a century. In Plymouth, Mass. there are appletrees nearly two hundred years old.

[Reported for the Kennebec Journal.]

EDUCATION MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Popular Education was held at the State House, on Thursday evening of last week, for the purpose of discussing the best mode of qualifying teachers.—There was a very good attendance of members of the Legislature and others, showing an increasing interest in the elevation of the character of our public schools.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Woods of Gardiner, of the House, and Hon. Stephen Emery, President of the Board of Education and member of the Executive Council, was called to the Chair.

Mr. Thurston of the Senate, having been called to the chair, addressed the meeting at some length, giving a brief history of the various efforts which have been made by the friends of education in other states, to promote the qualification of teachers. The deficiencies in the qualifications of instructors, and the want of suitable facilities for training them for their business, has long been felt wherever the public mind has been called to the subject. The State of New York was the first to take measures by state appropriations to aid in preparing teachers for their vocation. This was attempted in the first place by annual appropriations to academies in the several counties, in order that those institutions might establish teacher's departments. After a series of years, this method was found to have failed in effecting the desired object. The instructions in academies is devoted to imparting knowledge, rather than teaching how to impart it in the simplest and most successful manner to others. The art of teaching was not taught—Normal schools were the next expedient resorted to for the qualification of teachers. These are schools entirely devoted to that one object. They have had great success wherever they have been tried—have succeeded in overcoming opposition, and winning favor with the public. In New York, one is supported at an expense of about $10,000 a year, in which 250 persons are constantly receiving instruction in the art of teaching and managing schools—selected from the various counties in the State in proportion to their representation in the assembly. In Massachusetts, these Normal schools have been in operation for a number of years, originally endowed by the liberality of Edmund Dwight of Boston, who gave ten thousand dollars on condition of the State giving a like sum. They are now supported by the State at an expense of about $2000 a year each. But to give those intending to teach a thorough training for that occupation, they must remain in the normal schools several years. This presents an objection in some minds to Normal schools. Teachers are wanted immediately, and the public cannot wait for the slow process of educating them, however necessary it may be. That teachers should be educated for their business, is as plain as that a lawyer or physician should be educated for his profession. No intelligent man will entrust an ignorant pettifogger with a case involving rights of property, or a quack with the cure of disease dangerous to life. Why, then, should the education of children be left in the hands of those who have no means of acquiring skill in imparting instruction? But, while teachers are acquiring education for their profession in the Normal schools, who shall instruct our common schools? At present, it is admitted that of the $200,000 raised by tax in this state for the education of youth, and the other funds derived from other sources, at least $100,000 is wasted. That is, about half the money appropriated for schools is lost. Can nothing be done to prevent this waste from going on for years to come?

Mr. T. then proceeded to explain what is meant by Teacher's Institutes. They are meetings of teachers, who come together, and spend about a fortnight under the instruction of experienced and approved teachers in the various branches. They are formed into classes, and take up the same branches which are pursued in common schools—the same branches which they are intending to instruct children. They are thus taught the best modes of communicating instruction. Such meetings have been held in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Ohio, &c. with the most satisfactory results. They require no heavy outlay for the purpose of preparing buildings, like a permanent seminary. Those who attend them, attend for the purpose of preparing themselves for teaching, and there is no object to induce them to attend unless for that purpose. The results are not slow to be realized, but are experienced immediately after the Institutes are held, in the increased efficiency of the schools. If, for instance, such meetings should be held in the several counties in this state next fall, the schools of the following winter would show the good results which must flow from them. In order, however, that they may be of general utility, and be well attended, a small appropriation is necessary, not exceeding $200 to an Institute to pay incidental expenses, and to provide the necessary teachers competent to instruct those who may attend. A smaller appropriation might enable the Institutes to be held, but not with such efficiency as with the sum proposed. This appropriation will lay no additional burthen upon the people by way of taxation. There is a sum of about $85,000 in the State treasury, belonging to the permanent school fund, not even the interest of which has ever been distributed to the schools. It is not proposed to divert the bank tax from its present channel, but to appropriate about half of the interest of the $85,000 to the object in view. The State may pay the interest itself, or invest the fund so that it shall pay interest.

Mr. T. argued that, instead of this small appropriation being a charge upon the public, it in fact, would more than pay for itself. If, as is admited, about $100,000 of the money raised for schools is annually wasted, the Teachers' Institutes proposed would save a part of it, and make it available to the children at school in the State. He did not suppose that the whole loss of school money could be prevented in one year, but something would be done towards it, and much more than enough to overbalance the expenditure made.

Hon. R. H. Vose, member of the Board of Education for Kennebec County, was called upon. Mr. V. said he had come this evening to listen, and would prefer addressing the meeting on some future occasion. He would, however, say that the remarks of the gentleman who preceeded him, expressed the views entertained by the Board of Education.

Mr. J. R. Abbott, of Augusta, declared himself in favor of Teacher's Institutes, or any other measure which would have a tendency to awaken the public mind to the necessity of having good schools. He rejoiced at the establishment of the Board of Education, and anticipated important results from it. There is an atonishing apathy in the public mind on the subject. He recollected when our present school law was passed, requiring the examination of teachers and visitation of schools by committees. Some towns have chosen efficient committees, and sustained them in the discharge of their duty, and in those towns a revolution has been wrought in their schools. But where little or no interest is felt by the parents, the best teachers cannot accomplish much. You may transport 500 of the best teachers educated in the normal schools of Massachusetts into some parts of this state, and you will find a great difference between the results they will produce here and in Massachusetts. There are many evils existing in our schools, besides the want of qualified teachers. The books are in a state of confusion; and all kinds are often found in the same school. This makes it impossible to classify the school: the parents will not remedy it, and a good teacher can do but little good in this state of things.

Mr. H. K. Baker, of Hallowell, said no one could visit our schools without becoming sensible that whatever other defects exist, there is a great want of well qualified teachers. By this he would not be understood to say that our young men and women are lacking in capacity—far from it. No doubt we have enough materials in this State of which to make teachers, to supply the whole demand in the State—& more than enough. How often, in visiting schools, he had found a teacher of good mind endeavoring to do the children good, and carry them forward in their studies, but with very little success, simply from not knowing how! What is wanted, is the means of training teachers for their profession. Normal schools are good in their place. Nothing short of such schools will give teachers such an education as they need to qualify them well and thoroughly. But normal schools are slow in their operation. Even in Massachusetts, Mr. Mann states in his last report they can only supply one tenth part of the demand for teachers. In this State, it will be many years before they can (when established) do much to provide teachers for all our schools.—What then shall be done? Other means of educating teachers have been tried and have failed. Must we wait for the slow operation of Normal schools? Is there no mode to be resorted to, for improving the qualifications of our present teachers? It was first when the friends of education in New York were anxiously asking this question, that the heaven born thought of Teacher's Institutes was suggested by some one, we know not whom. The teachers of a section are assembled together, and formed into classes under the tuition of the best instructors who can be had, and these instructors impart to them all that can be done in so short a time, of the most approved modes of instruction. Thus our present teachers may be improved—the very knowledge they want is brought home to them in these classes in which they are formed. Mr. B. said he believed it was not necessary to urge upon the Legislature a measure so obviously adapted to the advancement of the cause of education.—It is but about two years since Teacher's Institutes were first started in New York, and they have won approbation wherever they have been tried. In Massachusetts, when Edmund Dwight heard of them, he immediately placed one thousand dollars in the hands of Horace Mann, to try an experiment in that State; and it was so successful that at the last session of the Legislature, with hardly a dissenting voice, appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars a year for teacher's institutes. He hoped to hear soon of an equally liberal appropriation in this State for the same object.

Mr. Holden of the Senate, said that Teacher's Institutes would do much to prepare teachers to impart intellectual instruction, he had no doubt. But there was a subject in which he had long felt an interest, which could not so well be taken up by them. He alluded to modes of government in school. He said there were two schools in Portland, not far from each other, in one of which the best regulations prevail, and yet a blow is scarcely struck from one term to another; while in the other, fear is the governing principle instead of love. Mr. H. spoke mainly in favor of teachers being qualified by disposition and temper, as well as mental culture for their station. He apprehends that committees too often prefer those who can give the most ready answers on examination, and evince the best scholarship, without regard to the inquiry whether they are persons of coarse and harsh manners and temperament or not.

The Chairman considered the subject which had just been mentioned, of great importance. He believed moral education to be greatly neglected in our schools for the most part. Teachers are required to present evidence of good moral character, but this practically is nothing more than a certificate that they are not guilty of gross vices. It leaves untouched the question whether they are fitted by character and temper to give moral instruction to their pupils.—He said our state law is admirable on this subject. He then read the section of Revised Statutes, chapter 17, relating to the duty of teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality and justice, &c. He feared this duty was almost wholly neglected. He did not mean to recommend set moral lectures; but that teachers should take advantage of the thousand incidents daily occurring to impress moral truths on their pupils. In order to have this done faithfully, we must have teachers who have their hearts in the work. He thought Teacher's Institutes might be made the means of working a reform in this respect. The evenings are usually devoted to lectures and discussions.—Opportunity will thus be furnished for right views to be impressed upon the teachers assembled—they may be made to feel the importance and necessity of giving moral instruction—the best modes of governing and managing schools may be discussed, &c.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thomas of the Senate who remarked that he should be glad to hear this subject further discussed, and to participate in the discussion, the meeting voted to adjourn to meet again at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Fifteen Days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The British mail steamer Cambria, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, left Liverpool on her regular day, June 4th, and was telegraphed off Boston early on the morning of the 17th, having made a fine passage of twelve days.

O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th of May, and Dr. Chalmers suddenly at Morningridge, near Edingburg, on the 31st.

The commercial news is cheering; trade was improving and money easier in England. Politically there is nothing more striking than the fact of the armed intervention of Spain, France and Great Britain in the affairs of Portugal.—The plenipotentiaries of these powers met in London May 21, and in conference with the Portuguese minister issued a protocol, by which it is agreed that

"the naval forces of their respective governments actually stationed on the coast of Portugal shall take part conjointly and immediately with the naval forces of her most faithful majesty in any operations deemed necessary or opportune by the commanders of those combined forces, in order to accomplish the object of this common act. The plenipotentiary of Spain further engages that a body of troops, the number of which shall be agreed upon between the Governments of Spain and Portugal, shall enter Portugal with the intent of co-operating with the troops of her most faithful majesty; and that such troops shall retire again from Portugal within two months after their entrance, or sooner if the object of the expedition shall be fulfilled."

The Crops on the Continent. Our readers will probably be pleased to see the following notices of the appearances of the crops in Germany, and on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, which we translate from letters received by the Journal of the Austrian Loyd's and the Osservatore Triestino of the 15th and 16th ultimo.

Letters from Greece, of the 10 ultimo, speak very favorably of the appearance of the grain crops and fruits trees. From Odessa, of the 3d of May, complain of a want of rain in the interior; but speak of the quanity of grain coming forward as very large. From Moldavia and Wallachia, speak very favorably of the appearance of the grain crops. From the district of Verona, of the 13th of May, give a very good account of the appearance of wheat, but not so good a one of that of rye. From Gallicia, of the 7th of May, state that the appearance of the winter sown crops is very favorable. From Tripoli, of the 1st of May, state that the barley crop was poor, but the wheat good. From Egypt, of the 27th April, state that new wheat was expected in the market shortly. The crop was about equal to that of last year, which was a good one. From Sicily, on the 20th of April, state that the severe weather had injured the vines, the almond, and other fruit-bearing trees, but that the appearance of the grain crops was very good.—From Bohemia, of the 6th of May, state that the long continuance of the rains had interfered with the sowing of the spring crops on low lands, but that they had greatly improved the appearance of the wheat and the fruit trees. In Moravia, on the 9th of May, the wheat had shot, and gave every prospect of a good harvest. In South Tyrol, on the 7th of May, the crops were all that could be desired. In the Lombardo Venetian provinces the appearance of the crops was very good. In Bessarabia the wheat promised well, though it was rather backward from want of rain.

Dr. Chalmers is dead; he was a great man—great in his power, in his mental supremacy, in his moral grandeur. Foremost amongst one of the most enlightened and best educated nations in the world. Dr. Chalmers was his country's idol—her favorite son, Peace to his memory:—He broke through the fetters of self interest in in establishing the free church, and preferred the dictates of conscience, the sense of manly independence, to the smiles of power or the blandishments of a throne. In his life he was revered—in his death he is deeply, sincerely, affectionately mourned.

The Danish government has dispatched ships of war to St. Petersburg, in order to bring cargoes of rye to Copenhagen.

Many of the cotton mills of Rouen have ceased working, and it is expected that no fewer than 50,000 workmen in that city and neighborhood will be unemployed at the end of this month.

It appears, by a letter from Odessa, that there are in the Russian ports of the Black Sea, stores of grain (for exportation from this time to the month of August) to the amount of 7,880,000 hectolitres, which will require about 1900 vessels to transport.

Corn Laden Ships in the Mediterranean.—Accounts from Gibraltar state that during the 17th, 18th, 20th and 22d ult., upwards of 800 or 900 vessels, which had been wind bound for some time, had succeeded in passing the Gut.—The majority were laden with grain, &c. After passing the Straits, they proceeded westward.—It is believed that the great majority were bound for Great Britain and Ireland.

Several piratical vessels are reported to have made the appearance in the Archipelago, and on the coast of Greece; and the British authorities of the Ionian islands have consequently ordered two gunboats to be fitted, for the purpose of protecting English traders from their depredations.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, lately died at Florence, from a disease of the spine. His physician at first gave some hopes of recovery, if the prince used the waters of Vernal, in the Pyrenees; but the French government refused permission for the prince to enter the French territory.

France. Several Paris papers complain of the course of the French Cabinet as favoring England by agreeing to the intervention in Portugal.

The Mexican consuls at Havre and Marseilles have protested against the right taken by the United States forces of substituting their own customs laws for those of Mexico, and have notified to French merchants that they must expect their property to be confiscated. They state, however, that they have not received positive orders from their government to make such a protest, but they doubt not that it will be agreeably to it.

Spain. Madrid paper received to the 28th of May. The queen had resumed her promenades on the Prado, to the extreme delight of the people whose enthusiasm has not diminished.—The family of Don Francis has removed to the royal palace: but what his majesty meant to do with himself remains a mystery. Some said he would take up his abode in the gloomy Escurial, Salamanca and Mazarredo were indisposed, and there was talk of a ministeral change. The presence of a nuncio at Madrid, for Monseigneur Brunelli was immediately expected, was looked upon as of the utmost importance, whether as regards the rumored prospect of a divorce, or the hopes of the Carlists.

The march of a Spanish army into Portugal does not give unanimous satisfaction. The Heraldo states that the expeditionary army will enter Portugal immediately, following the right bank of the Douro, and that, after dislodging the insurgents, it will fall on Oporto. In the meantime, troops by way of Galacia will enter the north of Portugal, and occupy the fortress of Valenza do Minho, now besieged by the rebels, and scour the province between the Douro and Minho, so as to cut off all communication with Oporto. Brigadier Don Ortega had set off at the head of three battalions of chasseurs, to be followed next day by three others, as well as the rest of the cavalry of Maria Christina and a battery of artillery.

The Mexican privateer which captured the American ship Carmelita is supposed to be nothing but a Spanish pirate.

Portugal. According to accounts from Lisbon to the 22d ult., Sir H. Seymour's attempt to prevent further hostilities had failed. Sa da Bandeira had positively refused to accede to a renewal of the armistice which terminated on the 17th and had despatched three war steamers from St. Ubes to Oporto for reinforcements.—On this movement becoming known at Lisbon her majesty's ship America, and the steamer Polyphemus, together with a Spanish frigate, left the Tagus with sealed instructions; but the general understanding was, that their orders were to intercept the insurgent steamers, and prevent the accomplishment of the expedition on which they had been despatched.

A letter from Munich of the 26th ult., in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—"We learn that the King of Bavaria has just laid down the bases of a future legislature upon the broadest and most liberal scale. Henceforth, the administration of justice will be separated from the political government. The inhabitants are in a state of enthusiasm from this news."

Switzerland. The democratic party of Geneva has just obtained a great triumph—the new radical constitution has been accepted by the people, by 5577 votes against 3187. The vote has been received with demonstration of joy.

The feeling against the Jesuits is reviving in Switzerland with intensity. The grand council of Geneva has just passed a series of resolutions, that the league of the Catholic cantons is unconstitutional, that the Jesuits should be expelled, and that if such resolutions be adopted at the next assembly of the Vorort, no delay ought to be allowed for carrying such resolutions into effect.

Italy. The liberal example of the Pope is beginning to be imitated by the princes of Italy. The king of Sardinia, it is said intends to give a sort of constitution to his people, and the grand duke of Tuscany is believed to be inclined to do the same thing.

At the funeral of O'Connell, at Geona, which was celebrated with great pomp, the United States consul appeared in his official costume, and the consuls of all other nations, except England, were present. A splendid fete was given to Mr. Cobden at Turin, on the 24th ult.

The latest intelligence from Hongo Kongo is to the 30th of March. At Canton the heat had been oppressive, and the residents were engaging houses for the summer at Macao. It was said that Sir John Davis would proceed north in her majesty's steamer Vulture, and that he would visit Pekin, having power to treat for the prevention of riots at Canton. After leaving Pekin he is to visit Japan, and endeavor to open a trade with that country. There had been another daring piracy at the eastern entrance to the harbor, and the perpetrators of the outrage had escaped. An attack had been made on a party of gentlemen who landed at a town near Canton. They owed their preservation to the instrumentality of a Chinese military officer, whose courage deserves commendation.

FROM THE ARMY.

FREDERICKSBURGH, June, 14, 1847.—The New Orleans Picayune Extra, issued at noon, 7th inst., announces the arrival of the steamship New Orleans from Vera Cruz, 1st inst. She touched at Brazos on the 4th.

Gen. Scott had left Jalapa at the head of 6000 troops. Gen. Twiggs and his division entered Puebla on the 29th. It was not positively known, but supposed, that Gen. Scott would advance on the capital with his present force. Authentic news has been received that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency on the 28th, but it was not known whether Congress had accepted the resignation or not. He took the step in consequence of opposition to his views of the defence of the capital, and defamatory articles in the public prints. The American army was generally expected at Mexico on the 15th of the present month, and but slight resistance was anticipated.

Santa Anna commenced fortifying Guadalupe in person, and Mojicauezigo, near the suburbs, but unusual disapprobation was manifested, and his resignation followed. It was believed that his resignation would be accepted, and Herrera nominated. About 3000 troops were collected at the capital.

Exciting rumors pervailed at Vera Cruz from Puesbla, to the effect that the citizens had risen upon Gen. Worth and cut off 600 or 700 of his men.—The rumor was in every man's mouth and much evidence given to support it. The Picayune and its Vera Cruz correspondent are skeptical.

The murder of Col. Sour's party, officers and men, is confirmed. A wagon master and a quarter-master's clerk named Lathrope, supposed to have been murdered between Carmargo and Monterey, are prisoners in the city of Mexico.

Suspicions are entertained at Jalapa of an attempt to retake the place. Further robberies have been perpetrated between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and the ranchero force on the route is estimated at 500.

At private letter from Jalapa says that Col. Lawrence, bearer of despatches, and one of his escort were killed on the Vera Cruz road. This doubtless is a mistake for Soars.

About eight officers and men came passengers in this steamship from Vera Cruz and Brazos, Maj. Hammond, Paymaster, a passenger, died on the 2d inst.

Later dates from Gen. Taylor's army bring nothing important. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey. Wright was elected Colonel, Major Abbott Lieut. Colonel, and Capt Webster Major of the Regiment.

Part of Col. Doniphan's force had arrived at Saltillo. The whole force was expected in a few days. A speedy movement by Gen. Taylor on San Luis Potosi was spoken of and expected daily.

Herrera had been elected president and the clergy were in favor of peace. It was said he would immediately make a public declaration to that effect. We saw a letter by the last arrival from an officer in Gen. Scott's army, whose situation was highly favorable for obtaining correct information, which said peace would shortly be made. [N. O. Bulletin.

Flour and Grain. For the second week in in June the increase in the arrivals at tidewater Albany, over the same week 1846 was 51,985 barrels of flour, 181,530 bushels wheat, 278,981 corn, 16,385 barley. The aggregate receipts from the opening of navigation to the 15th of June each year show an increase for 1847 of 249,878 barrels flour, 55,745 bushels wheat, 1,369,493 corn, 77,113 barley. Says the Argus—"Reducing the wheat to flour there, there is an excess of 361,369 barrels over the receipts of the corresponding year. The receipts of corn, so far, a period of forty-five days navigation, are within 888 bushels of the entire receipts last year."

Coming Crop. The western papers speak of the prospect of the coming crops as being uncommonly fine. The high price of breadstuffs this year, has induced the farmers largely to increase the amount of land tilled.

We learn that the farmers in the Western States are calling loudly for laborers to till their grounds. They have sent pressing orders to New York for hiring all the European emigrants who land there. Agents are employed to hire every able bodied man, and conveyances are provided to forward them on immediately to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Trial of Burnell. On Monday, at Nantucket, Mr. Rufus Choate spoke four hours for the prisoner. In the afternoon Clifford, district attorney, closed for the commonwealth, and the jury retired, but not agreeing by 10 o'clock, the court adjourned. On Tuesday morning they brought in a verdict of not guilty. There being other indictments against him, Mr. Burnell was remanded to prison. His bonds are reduced from $25,000 to $10,000, which bail may perhaps be obtained.

Popery is said to be on the decline in Italy. It is on the increase in America. Its progress in numbers here is rapid.

Men and woman, in marrying, make a vow to love one another. If they made a vow and kept it, of pleasing one another, there would be no trouble about love.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 22, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

Organization.

Every friend of democracy, and of the present Administration, must be convinced of the importance of a THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.—*We cannot begin too early.* Delay, and our opponents will have the start in almost everything. A feeling should pervade the ranks of the democratic party, that has not been felt since the days of Jackson. An unprincipled faction is raising a false alarm, and by means thereof, trying to blind the people as to the real question at issue between the two great parties which now divide the nation. The friends of democracy see the necessity of keeping this question before the people, and to do this, they know there must be union and harmony throughout the whole length and breadth of the State.

But we really hope that the democrats, in these circumstances, will conduct themselves in a manner honorable to themselves and useful to their friends. An indiscriminate and factious opposition to whatever the whigs may propose, is alike unnecessary and unwise. Let the enemy unfold his plans, let them be canvassed with fairness, let the evil, or good, if any, be pointed out intelligently and clearly, and let the immutable principles of democratic faith be asserted with fortitude and energy. No power man can possess, is superior to the power of boldly uttering the great principles of truth, and rigidly maintaining them, in a season of adversity. It has a moral force greater than the force of numbers. As a sign of the sincerity of our convictions, as a proof of immovable devotion to right, as the earnest of a disposition to fight for a good cause, against all foes, it is a sublime act of faith and determination, itself invincible, yet capable of overcoming all hostility.

The whigs find themselves in a false position. Their avarice and ambition has seduced them into practices against which their reason rebells. They hoped to have made themselves popular in their opposition to the Mexican War, but failing in this, they now seek to make friends with some of its heroes. But, as it always and inevitably happens in such cases, they are essentially weak. They are embarrassed, hampered, uneasy and desperate. They have surrounded themselves with falsehood, until the atmosphere darkened, and they are compelled to group to find their way. The safest course for the democrats is to leave them, with a simple protest against their devices, to themselves.

Our work is to study principles; to declare them openly and boldly, without fear or favor; to practice such democratic principles; to be ready at all times to give a reason for the faith upon which it is founded. Its advocates must be true to the DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE, which declares UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY. We must be willing to make sacrifices of personal interests to private piques and local feelings, on the broad and enduring altar of PUBLIC GOOD.

The very FOUNDATION of our organization should be ECONOMY, EQULITY, LIBERTY, JUSTICE—these are the corner stones of the Temple of American Democracy. Economy in administering the affairs of the government, not burdening the people with enormous taxes.—Equality in the enactment of laws, never sanctioning any act whereby one class may obtain advantage over another class, but legislating for the good of the whole, and not for particular interests. Equality in the right of the electorial franchise. Liberty in its broadest sense—liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty for all to enjoy their opinions, as we like to ourselves; all laws, whether of State or National enactment, which infringe upon these great bulwarks of our practical liberties, are anti-democratic, anti-American. Justice, which, while it seeks the greatest good of the greatest number, regards the rights of the minority, and preserves inviolate the rights of the humblest and weakest citizen.

If in these remarks we are right, then democracy should declare, without fear, and in language plain and emphatic, *uncompromising hostility to all wrong.* We go for immediate organization, or for preparation for it, not that we are alarmed, but we prefer to speak out now, rather than to fear, and whine and complain after election, when it is too late.

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE. Scientific agriculture is far too little attended to among us. The nature of soils is little understood—hardly ever chemically; and the rotation of crops, when practised, is based rather on the principles of convenience than science. And yet in no department of labor, perhaps, is a greater variety of scientific knowledge demanded, than in the cultivation of the soil. Chemistry, geology and botany, pursued to a greater extent, even then taught in our common schools, ought to be the narrowest limit to the studies of the scientific farmer. But where shall we find such an one, save perhaps a very few in the vicinity of our cities, or within the influence of a horticultural society? And when any established principles of science are acted upon, it is to be feared they are directed exclusively to the single object of increasing the quantity of products of the soil, with too little regard to the quality. A treatise, however, instead of a solitary paragraph, is needed on this subject. Who will prepare it?

The U. S. Gazette give the Louisville Journal man a "severe dig," by suggesting that no other county but New London, Connecticut, could "*turn out*" such an editor.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY.

Be industrious—yes, and especially to young men, we say, be industrious. Look at the industrious, virtuous man, and compare his condition with that of the idle and dissolute; and would you be prosperous and repected like him, follow his example—have a regular business;—and none of this working just enough to keep soul and body together, and then loafing to destitution. Let every day have its appropriate work, and then WORK, reserving just time enough to cultivate and improve your mind, so that you can be useful and enjoy the fruits of your labour; and also to the education and moral instruction of your children, that they may not grow up and add to the evils that already pervade the community. Be a man, and throw your influence in favor of common schools and popular education.

Every citizen should be industrious, and not only so, but act wisely, and endeavor to turn his industry to some good account. Every young man should resolve to pursue the path of rectitude, and have his mind fixed upon some definite and laudable object. It may be advanced as a safe position, that one very prevalent cause of the ignorance, idleness, and consequent wretchedness that we witness in the world, will be found in the fact, that vast numbers of the young are permitted to grow up without any employment, and without ever having been stimulated to propose to themselves any prominent and valuable object of pursuit. Whether it be owing to the mistaken views and the false ideas of indulgence in parents, or to the natural propensity of the human mind, certain it is that a vast number of children are allowed to take their own course, and as soon as they are strong enough to run, commence their course without a single thought of what is due to society, to their parents, or themselves. Look around you in every direction, and will you not find thousands who have no single object before them, beyond the indulgence of the hour, or a meagre provision for the day. Can you wonder that folly and vice prevail where this is the case?—And would you look among youth growing up in this way, for those who are to benefit the community—who will furnish good examples, and add to the stock of human improvement, and human virtue and happiness? No, indeed—you will see him in that herd of leaches that are to drain the vitals of society of their blood. You will see them hanging like an incubus upon the institutions of the community.

If, as every one will admit, that man is to be regarded as a public benefactor, who contributes in the slightest degree to the improvement of a plough, or to the structure of a useful implement in mechanics, he who neither adds to the stock of public virtue, nor to the means of advancement in the arts of life, must be regarded as a public injury. It is, then, of primary consequence that every young person should set out with some point of importance to his view, and to which he is to direct his intellectual energies. And here it should be remarked, and in a very great degree, men become what they determine to be. We do not mean to say that they can counteract and prevent the course of Providence, or that all the mad schemes of ambition and fraud will be successful; but observation will justify the remark, that as a general rule, men accomplish what they pursue with a steady, honest, and persevering aim.

Calamities and disappointments will indeed overtake them, because these are the allotments of a wise Ruler, to the world in which we live; but even here, it will usually be seen, that but for these calamities the results would have justified the previous calculations. Aim at excellence, young men, in whatever laudible undertaking you may select, and excellence will be yours. Aim at an honorable and useful position in your country, and that position you will reach. An eminent king of Sicily was trained a potter, and when he reached his high distinction, he used to place vessels of earthern ware, and of gold and silver before his courtiers. These, said he, pointing to the former, I used to make with industry and care, till by my strength and valor I was able to take hold of the others, pointing to the richer implements.

Without going to antiquity, we might find in our own times and in our own country, no small number of cases which an early resolution to aim at excellence, has led from the retirement of country life and humble birth, to the most honorable station in the gift of our republic.—It was this principle, that working in the mind of Franklin, when as a strange boy, he ate his rolls in the streets of Philadelphia, while he was without a shelter for his head. It was no ordinary boyish caprice, the impatience of control, that drove him from his home, but his mind would not bear the pressure thrown upon it.—His was a lofy mark, and he kept his eye upon it with all the steadiness of the most plodding artisan, and with the coolness and self-denial of a philosopher. He reached that mark, and a noble one it was. His aim was usefulness, and while virtue, and literature, and science, have friends, the world will not forget, that it can never pay the debt that it owes him. Let young men then follow his examples of industry, and perseverence, and what is of much more importance, follow the examples of a few greater than him in doing good.

Magnetic Telegraph. The Portland Advertiser says: "F. O. J. Smith, Esq., is now in this city and is making arrangements to have the telegraph once a week. It will be so arranged that if requested, a message can be sent through to New York direct."

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society offers a premium of one hundred dollars for the production of a new seedling strawberry superior in size to any now cultivated in that vicinity, and fifty dollars for the best seedling raspberry.

FOR THE ANTI-WAR FOLKS.

The following extract is from a letter written by an officer in the army who is a whig, to the Philadelphia North American, a leading Federal paper. It shows what public sentiment is in our army in regard to the "aid and comfort" which the enemy derive from the Federalists.

After stating that every thing uttered by our public men, or published in the papers, that has a bearing against our government, is freely translated and published in the Mexican Journals, he says:

"ANTI-WAR FOLKS! There are now in Mexico many thousands of your fellow-citizens, who, at the call of their and your Government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable and productive of happiness on earth to sustain the decrees of that government and the honor of the nation. Whether the war is wrong or right this is not the time to discuss it. If wrong, it must be brought to an honorable termination, and to do this all should be united. The people we war against need not your encouragement to lay in wait for your brothers, and murder them with the lasso and machette. They need not your pious curses upon our heads to incite them to hatred of every thing American. WE should have your aid and support; we need your encouragement to sustain us in the trials and hardships we encounter in this unfriendly climate. Our love of country and our patriotic impulses made us fly to the rescue of our flag at the first call, and we can bear all the burdens war imposes without murmuring; but we cannot brook your cold sneers at our sufferings and your hypocritical prayers for our defeat. Thousands now here will never see home nor kindred again—the hailstorm of battle and the unhealthy climate will thin our ranks more than even you may desire, though your veins swell full of tory blood. Even should it be clear that the President was wrong in the course he has pursued towards Mexico, is it fair is it patriotic in you as Americans, to embarrass him and aid our enemy to destroy us? We, here, know no party; we know no faction; no political considerations influence us, and why should they influence you at such a time? We care nothing for Mr. Polk, as a man, and if he does wrong we shall not be behind any in avowing it when the proper time comes. But we can see other work to do just now, and it is a pity you are not better employed. *If you will take part with the enemy, come here and do it like men; show that you have as much courage as treachery in your hearts, and that you are not afraid to do that which you wish done by our foes.*"

There, peace men, anti-war men, and all who sympathise with the enemy, is a little common sense advice from one placed in a situation not only to feel the effects of your factious course, but one in which he can appreciate to its fullest extent your motives. Pray, accept the advice, or forever hold your peace.

Legislative Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, June 18, 1847.

FRIEND MILLETT,—A large amount of business has gone through its first stages in legislation, with but little to disturb its regular course. No political matters have yet called forth the champions of the two great political parties into any thing like a regular fight,—all things move quietly—but little debate, and that of the "right sort."

The "forty days" having nearly expired in which petitions can come in for *action* at the present session of the Legislature, the sovereign people are sending in their "wants and wishes," through this medium, by the bushel.

Yesterday the number of remonstrants against the repeal of the License Law, presented in both branches, amounted to over 3000. To-day more than 1200 of the same sort came in, accompanyed by about 4 or 500 petitions for the repeal of the Law. I am informed by one of the committee to whom these petitions have been referred, that the remonstrants now far out number the petitioners, a fact which may be somewhat surprising to some who anticipated a different result. Petitions on other matters come in by wholesale, but the gate will soon be shut down, as I am strongly inclined to the opinion that both branches will adhere to their rule referring the same (coming under that rule) to the next Legislature.

A meeting of the "Maine Temperance Union," was holden in this town on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. It was attended by a respectable number of delegates from different sections of the State, and by many members of the Legislature.

The discussions were interesting, being conducted in a very spirited manner by a large number of gentlemen, whose eloquent remarks were received with applause and approbation by the Convention. Among the gentlemen in attendance, who took part in its debates, I noticed Judge Emery of the Council, Messrs. Hamlin of Hampden, Foster of Pembroke, and Chadwick of Portland, of the House.

A series of Resolutions expressing the views of the Convention, were discussed and passed. Also a Memorial to the present Legislature against the repeal of the License Law. A committee of five were raised to appear before the Committee of the Legislature, and represent the remonstrants against the repeal of the License Law. It consists of Seth May, Esq., Col. Neal Dow, and some three other gentlemen whose names I have forgotten.

A "Bill providing for the election of officers in all cases where a different rule is not prescribed in the Constitution of the State," will come up for discussion in the Senate to-morrow.

It is in fact a Bill to abolish the majority system of elections, and substitute what is called the *plurality* system, making the person who has the largest number of votes elected thereby.—This Bill, in its present shape, cannot pass; but if it is so amended as to apply to State and County elections, it may rub through.

A Resolve submitting the question of alteration in the Constitution so as to make this same rule apply to the election of Governor, Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, has been reported by the Judiciary Committee.—What will be its fate will be a matter of uncertainty, as it requires a *two thirds* vote of both branches to get the matter to the people. Many think a total revision of the Constitution is called for, and consequently oppose frittering away that Instrument by "piece meal," which I think is a sensible way of viewing it. Maine can hardly be called the same State she was when her present Constitution was adopted, some thirty years ago. Many of her interests have undergone a marked change. New improvements, to keep pace with the "spirit of the age," are called for, while she finds herself hemed in many of her laudable schemes, by Constitutional restrictions.

A Bill establishing "Teachers Institutes" yesterday finally passed both branches. A small appropriation of two hundred dollars is made by the State to the several Counties to defray the expenses of a competent teacher, and other incidental charges, connected with the assembling together of such teachers of common schools as may convene in some central place in each County once a year, for improvement in the science of school keeping. This measure was recommended by the Board of Education, and I think will, if properly conducted, be instrumental of much good to the rising generation.

The Hon. Levi Bradley has resigned the office of Land Agent. He retires from the office carrying with him the best wishes of all. He has managed the affairs connected with our public lands with great integrity, and a skill, convincing, in all his official transactions, a sound judgment, discriminating mind, connected with the most honest intentions. The Governor has appointed the Hon. Samuel Cony, of Bangor, as his successor.

Friday evening next has been appointed by the democratic members of the Legislature to make a nomination for Governor for the ensuing political year. Gov. DANA is the only man thought of for the place. In his nomination there will not be a dissenting voice.

Yours truly.

VAN DYKE.

The welfare of all countries in the world depends upon the morals of the people. For tho' a nation may get riches by trade, thrift, industry, and from the benefit of its soil and situation, and though a people may attain to great wealth and power, either by force of arms, or by the sagacity of their councils; yet when their manners are depraved, they will decline insensibly, and at last come to utter destruction. When a country is grown vicious, industry decays, the people become effeminate, and unfit for labor. To maintain luxury, the great ones must oppress the meanest; and to avoid this oppression the meaner sort are often compelled to seditious tumults or open rebellion. Such, therefore, who have moddelled government for any duration, have endeavored to propose methods by which the riotous appetites, avarice, revenge ambition, and other disorderly passions of the people might be bounded.

☞ The "Norway Advertiser" denies that an item, published in the Democrat of last week in relations to the robbery of Mayor Quincy's summer residence, is true, and says "that there was not a drop of wine, gin, or brandy" "or spirituous liquors of any kind about the premises." Well, we hope it was so; but as an offset to the Advertiser's denial, we take the testimony of one of the best informed papers published in the city of Boston, the "Boston Post." That paper of the 10th inst., in commenting on a similar denial by the "Daily Atlas,"—which paper, by the way, occasionally has another prefix attached to it,—says, "The testimony at the examination of the burglars, proved that they did drink wine there." Our readers can judge for themselves which is the most reliable authority.

As another "nut" for our neighbor to make himself unhappy about, we will add that the Post intimates that "his Honor's cellar in Park street is not deficient in those palatable liquids."

The Advertiser's twattle about "the enemies of temperance," smells too strong of the shop, it may pass, however, for what it is worth.

Major Gaines, now in Mexico, has been nominated as the whig candidate for congress from the tenth district, Kentucky. The heroes of the war meet the approbation of the opposition, if the war itself does not.

The Toronto Globe says that the mayor of that city has for two years rented a house as "a den of licentiousness," and as associate justice of the court fined his tenants ten pounds for keeping it.

☞ Constipation of the Bowels or Costiveness, headache, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of Liver Complaint. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove the above complaints, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every malady incident to man.—A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of all billious and putrid humors, and therefore are a certain cure for colic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Howes, Hartford; Caleb Bacon, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 108 Tremont Street, Boston.

CELEBRATION.

The Democrats of the Northern part of the county of Oxford will celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence at Rumford Falls, on Monday the fifth day of July, 1847. A general invitation is extended to all who may wish to participate in the Celebration and festivities of the day.

President: LYMAN RAWSON.
Oration by WILLIAM R. KIMBALL.

DEATHS.

In Norway, 13th inst., Miss Lucy Jane, Perry aged 20 years.

In Norway, April 25th, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Hobbs, Jr., aged 59 years.

"Rough and Ready."

WANTED, by the subscribers, two or three hundred dozen PALM LEAF HATS, with the crown 4 1-2 inches high and the brim 4 inches wide, without being whitened—but Rough and Ready for bleaching—for which they will pay in goods from $1,25 to $1,75 per dozen, according to quality.

The subscribers would also say to those in want of goods, that they have a large assortment of

English and W. I. Goods,

which they will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oxford County.

Good, stout, heavy SHEETINGS for 7 cents.
BROADCLOTHS, from $1,50 to $4,50, per yard.
CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, &c. from 62 to $2,25.
SHAWLS, from 50 cents to $9.
CARPETINGS, from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
MUSLIN DE LAINS, from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents.
PRINTED LAWNS, from 16 to 25 cents.
GINGHAMS, from 12 to 25.
LADIES WHITE LINNEN H'DK'FS, 10 cents.
GENTS WHITE SILK do., 40.
GINGHAM do., 12 1-2.
PARASOLS, from 25 cents to $2.
Ready made PANTS, for 75 cents.
" " VESTS, for $1.
" " COATS, various prices.
Paper Hangings, from 7 to 25 cents per roll.
BONNETS, from 42 cents to $3.
BRASS CLOCKS, for $2,50, and warranted good.
SUGAR from 7 to 10 cents per pound.
TEA, 25 cents per pound.
HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, BOOTS, SHOES, and all other goods in proportion.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris Hill, June 21, 1847. is4w7

For Sale,

A NEW and PRIME FOUR WHEELED CHAISE. W. H. VINTON.

Paris, June 1847. 3w7

Notice.

WHEREAS FRANCES A., my wife, has chosen to live separate and apart from me, and has abandoned my bed and board, I feel constrained, as a matter of security to myself, to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, and to declare that hereafter, I will pay no debts of her contracting.

EDWARD REILLY.

South Paris, June 21, 1847. 7

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of *Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored*

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Hydropathic Institution AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

TERMS—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels.

E. A. KITTREDGE.
G. FARRAR.

Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given my son JOHN HENRY COTTON, his time to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

WM. COTTON.

Woodstock, April 7, 1847. *4

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL F. LOMBARD,
late of Township Number Five, First Range,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JONATHAN SAWYER.

May 25, 1847. 7

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

PHINEAS EASTMAN, late of Lovell,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to.

ISAAC EASTMAN.

Lovell, May 25, 1847. 7

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JAMES HODGDON, late of Buckfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NOAH PRINCE.

Buckfield, May 25, 1847. 6

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JAMES R. MITCHELL, of Mexico, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Mortgage Deed dated the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1837, conveyed to me, the subscriber, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Mexico, aforesaid, being lot numbered twelve in the sixth Range, with all the buildings, privileges, and appurtenances appertaing to the same, being the same premises on which the said James R. Mitchell then lived, in fee and in mortgage to secure the payment of one hundred, seventeen dollars and twenty-seven cents with interest payable in one year from said date. And as the condition of said mortgage has been broken, by the non-payment of said sum and interest, I therefore claim to foreclose the same.

SILAS LEONARD.

Paris, June 7th, 1847. 3t * 6w6

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, MOSES HUTCHINS, JR., of Lovell, by his Deed of Mortgage dated November 25th, 1837, conveyed in Mortgage to JOHN WOOD, late of Lovell, a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Lovell, and numbered Forty in the first Division of Lands in said town, and containing one hundred acres more or less, as will more fully appear by said Mortgage Deed, recorded in the Oxford Western District Registry, Book 24, Page 304; and whereas the condition in the said Mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof, I as Executor on the Estate of said JOHN WOOD, deceased, claim a foreclosure of said Mortgage.

JOHN WOOD, Executor.

Lovell, June 11, 1847. 3w6

Notice.

WHEREAS, for a valuable consideration, I have this day sold my son, ISAAC RANDALL, 2nd, a minor, his time to trade and act for himself; this is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date, and shall claim none of his earnings.

ESEK RANDALL.

Witness—GEO. F. RANDALL.
Dixfield, April 20, 1847. *6

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, FEATHERS, Matresses, and House-keeping Articles,

—FOR SALE BY—

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,

(Old Stand of Robinson & Lowell.)

WE will exchange any of the above named Goods for *Country Produce*, such as LUMBER, SHOOKS, BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, WOOD, &c., all kinds of GRAIN; FLANNELS, STOCKING YARN, &c., &c.

Portland, April 9, 1847. 3m47

Commissioners' Court.

AN adjourned Term of the Court of County Commissioners will be held at the Court House in Paris, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF JULY, next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Per Order.

June 3, 1847. 5

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 26, 1846. 3tf

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

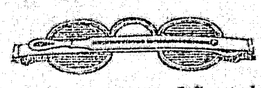
SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 12

SPECTACLES!



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf16

HEALTH! HEALTH!!

Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

THIS NEW AND VALUABLE EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY has been used with great success for the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise from an impure state of the blood:—it promotes a healthy action of the Liver—strengthens the Nerves and at once secures

HEALTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. In all cases of

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SCROFULA, HEADACHE, LANGUOR,

and that

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

which is so common a Complaint in the

SPRING AND SUMMER

season of the year, this Medicine has not its equal—and a single trial will convince the most incredulous of its peculiar virtues.

For further particulars the reader is referred to pamphlets which will be furnished by the Agents, showing the estimation in which this valuable Medicine is held by those who have used it.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

Be particular and ask for *Dect. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*, and receive no other. This is the first preparation of these articles combined, ever offered to the public, and the great success attending its use has induced the unprincipled to counterfeit and imitate. As a preventive, see that the bottle have the words "*Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*," pressed on the glass, and that each label on the bottle is signed by the proprietor, E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford.

AGENTS. Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; S. Paris A. Hall; Norway, Robert Noyes.

☞ For land, EDWARD MASON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, where orders can be directed.

Also, for sale by Agents in every town in the State.

June 15, 1847. 6m 6

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM WORK FOR JUNE. Planting is now done and the work of weeding and tilling commences with June. Corn is benefitted on most of our dry lands, by a handful of ashes on the hill. Some of us apply these ashes as soon as the corn is planted and while the mark of the hoe is plain, showing where the seed is. This is the easiest and best mode, but farmers generally put their ashes on after the corn is up, and before hoeing it.

The earth among planted vegitables should be often stirred, for stirring kills the weeds and keeps the surface more moist, in the dry summer, than it would otherwise be. Weeds, too, suck up the moisture from the soil and send it off on the winds; and if you doubt it, dig down in your gardens, where the weeds have not been disturbed, also where they have been destroyed as fast as they appeared, and you will see the difference. Yet many people plant potatoes around the trunks of trees, just transplanted, to favor the roots which often die for want of moisture.

The plow or cultivator should pass between the rows of corn at least three several times before haying time. It is bad husbandry to let weeds get the better of the cornstocks and spread pernicious seeds for another year. Plow and hoe thoroughly and your land will be in better condition for a succeeding harvest.

In regard to hilling up we are in favor of a middle course, not hilling so high as in the last age, and not leaving the corn roots bare of fresh earth. We hold that corn roots and potato roots know how deep to descend as well as we can show them. Yet as the earth needs stirring and to be made fresh on the surface, it is better to throw a little fresh mould among the cornstocks than to remove what now covers the roots. It is easier, too, to cover up the small weeds in a hill than to cut them up; for covered weeds turn directly to manure, but cut weeds grow again when the weather is wet.

Fruit trees that were set this year should be attended to early, the earth about them must not be suffered to become dry so as to prevent the shooting out of little rootlets. The surface must be often stirred that no weeds may be tempted to drain the soil of its natural moisture. The best mode to keep it moist and light and to afford support to the tree in case of wind is, to pack around the trunk coarse manure' cheap old hay or straw, with stones to keep it down, or peat mud dug up last fall. Peat mud is remarkable for retaining moisture, and is better to be mixed with earth to come in contack with the new set roots than manures from the barnyard are.

Carrots, parsnips, sugar beets and mangel wurtzel, may be sown from the first to the tenth of June. One objection to sowing as late as the tenth is the need of late weeding—that is in July, when we are too busy to devote much time to tillage. By sowing as late as June much labor is saved of hand weeding. Yellow turnips may be sown as late as the 20th of June, and they are usually better, sown thus late, than earlier ones that often become hollow before the time of gathering.

In the garden it is prudent to sow at different times, squashes, cucumbers, pumpkins and melons. The yellow bugs and the large squash bugs are fond of first fruits and your first planting may avail nothing. Cucumbers for pickles are sown as late as the last of June. Pumpkins are often raised in cornfields, and the seeds are dropped with the corn or stuck into the hills as late as the first of June.

Field beans also succeed well when they are on warm ground, though planted as late as June first. Mass. Plough.

POTATOE PLANTING. We have often recommend the early planting of potatoes, for some kinds need a long summer to ripen in; and it is believed that early planting is good to escape the rot that has proved so disastrous for a few past seasons.

But some should be planted late, for late planting is sometimes best. None can tell which will give the largest harvest till they know what the weather will be; and as what is call "science" seldom unfolds the future course of the winds and storms with any degree of certainty, we may as well guess for ourselves and try our luck.

Potatoes that are planted as late as the last of June often yield better than the early planted, because the weather happens to be favorable to them at a critical time in the formation of the tubers. In our climate potatoes suffer more for want of wet, at a certain stage of their growth than other vegetables do. And the early planted stand the best chance on this score. But when July and August are more wet than June the late plants stand the best chance.

We cannot doubt that the best formed and best sized potatoes are best for planting, as the natural tendency of such a course is to improve the form and the size: yet it often happens that half grown tubers produce as well as any, as a mean cow will sometimes have a noble calf.

One of our correspondents, a few weeks past stated that his refuse potatoes, including rotten and small ones, gave him, one year, a better product than his picked tubers. We cannot account for this unless we may suppose, as some do, that unripe potatoes are better for planting than the ripe and full grown.

Not a great while ago, the School Committee of a town in a neighbouring State met for the purpose of examining a candidate who presented himself as a preceptor, to 'teach the young idea how to shoot.' After some some interogations the following geographical question was asked.

'In what zone do you live?'

'Zone, zone—do you think a man of my education lives in a zone? I live in a house.'

From the Maine Farmer.

OUR LOW LANDS.

MR. HOLMES:—We can scarcely overrate the value of the low land in our State. If we were to estimate the value of our meadow lands solely for the amount of hay which they are capable of yielding, it is easy enough to draw the conclusion that here is a subject quite worthy of public attention. But who is prepared to estimate the real worth of the materials for manure to be found upon our low lands? Much is an excellent manure for the Indian crop upon light upland; It is also very beneficial to grass and other crops. Even common earth upon our lands though containing but a small portion of vegetable matter, is invaluable for manure if applied to a light soil.

Our State, already among the first in grass crops, will not be the least in the growing of Indian corn if we are true to ourselves. We should endeavor to investigate our resources, and, also, to understand more thoroughly our real interests. We should certainly be true to ourselves as a State, and each individual should also be wise for himself.

The subject of the flowing of our low lands by the manufacturer has been once before our legislature. Now, although the measure has been once defeated, still we believe that if public opinion can be put right the error in our existing laws may be corrected.

Cases might be cited where individuals have suffered the most odious injustice under the present state of things. We boast of our excellent institutions—let exact justice be meted out both to the farmer and to the manufacturer.

It may be question whether we have not power enough in our State without flowing, we will say the most valuable portions of our low lands. Should farmers and others, who think well of our great interests, unite and petition the legislature upon this subject, may we not confidently expect that success will attend the effort?—Surely our lawgivers will not recklessly disregard the wishes of the people, and especially as the present good and future greatness of the State depends in a very high degree upon rightly appreciating and rightly managing our alluvial soils.

Whether this subject can be brought before the legislature at the present session is rather questionable; but we think it is a measure which will ere long force itself upon the attention of at least a large portion of the people of our State. J. F. ROLFE.

Rumford, May, 1847.

SALIVA IN HORSES. This troublesome complaint is easily arrested by mixing a table spoonful of flour of sulphur with the salt given them from time to time. There have been many speculations offered in regard to the cause or origin of this disease, but none that appears to be perfectly satisfactory. Some attribute it to lobelia—others to bad hay, and others again to white clover. But whatever may be its origin is comparatively of small consequence, provided we possess the means of cure.

Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. An officer in the British service residing in the East Indies, had been stricken with the fatal disease, and was reduced by it to merely a skeleton. His friends looked upon him as a doomed man, he himself had given up all hopes of long continuance of life. One morning crawling about his grounds he accidentally went into a shed where a man had been bottling some wine, and at the moment of his master's entrance had melted some rosin to seal corks with. To the surprise of the afflicted one, his respiration became free and unobstructed, and it instantly occurred to him that the relief he experienced was produced by his having inhaled the resinous smoke.

He remained better during the day, and without consulting his doctor, repeated the experiment in his sleeping room. That night he slept soundly a blessing he had not known for years. Twice a day for a week did he continue his experiment and with increased success. He then mentioned the affair to his medical adviser who was equally surprised at the improvement of his patient's health, and advised him to continue his inhalation night and morning. In the space of three months his cough had left him and his appetite returned. In six months health was so improved that he contemplated returning to his native country, but delayed doing so, however, until a year had expired. Still persisting in his new found remedy, his health was completely restored, and he was once more a sound man.

It is singular that there is generally more pride, formality and haughtiness among leading men in our republican Government, than is to be found in any royal family in Europe. Dr Baird says he has often met with a tone of hauteur in our distinguished men which he never yet found in a prince. Bost. Rambler.

The London Times complains that the King of Bavaria, who is editor of the State Gazette brings scandal upon the profession by his loose conduct. It is impossible to add to the degraded character of princes and kings, but editors have a reputation to sustain before the world.

The aristocracy are prone to ridicule the elevation of the middle class to high official stations, not reflecting that it is easier to transmute men of talents into gentlemen, than it is to convert mere gentlemen into men of talent.

SLANDER. It is almost as criminal to hear a worthy man traduced without attempting his justification, as to be the author of the calumny against him; it is, in fact, a sort of misprison against society. [Jenins.

White population in the world, 410,000,000.

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, to be holden on Tuesday, the eleventh day of May, instant, at Paris,—

WE the the subscribers, legal Agents of the towns of Albany and Stoneham, would respectfully represent that a County road was located in the Westerly part of Albany and through Stoneham and Lovell upon the petition of Gibeon Andrews and 72 others, and Recorded Co. Com. Records, Vol. 1, Pages 451-2-3 & 4, May Term, 1844, which does not accommodate the inhabitants of said towns and would be very expensive to the towns to open, and burdensome particularly to Stoneham. We therefore, agreeably to a vote of said towns, pray your Honors to review said road, and after due proceedings had in the premises to discontinue said road or such parts of it as are in said Albany and Stoneham.

We would further represent that if said road is not discontinued, that an alteration ought to be made in Albany, commencing at the intersection of said road with the River road in said Albany, thence over Kneeler Bridge and down on the West side of Crooked River until it intersects said road. Also, in Stoneham from Jonathan More's to the head of Sawyer's Pond, thence to Joseph Kilgore's in Lovell, thence on the town road to the County road near James Coffin's in said Lovell, and if said road cannot be discontinued we pray that said alterations may be granted.

Dated at Albany, May 7th, 1847.

GEORGE FRENCH, PARSONS HASKELL, SAMUEL B. HASKELL, } Agents of Albany.
JONA. BARTLETT, } Agent of Stoneham.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1847.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Hunt, in said Albany, on Wednesday, the seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petitions and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Albany, Stoneham, and Lovell, and by posting up like copies in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at the May Term, A. D. 1847.

WE, the undersigned, Inhabitants of the towns of Byron and Canton, respectfully represent that the County road being the road route leading from the guide post near John Gilkerson's to Andover line, or near the same, has ever been a very expensive road to said Byron, and yet it is almost inaccessible on account of the hills which are so frequent and high, and so violently washed by the Spring and fall rains, that it is wholly impassable for Byron to make and maintain a good and easy road over such ground; we further represent that we believe said road is susceptible of alteration which may render a road easy and permanent, viz:—An alteration commencing at the first hill on said road from said Gilkerson's, leaving Andover and running on the Southerly and Easterly side of said hill near the brook, intersecting with the old road at or about on the flat above both hills, again commencing at the most convenient place and running North of the next great hill, and intersecting with said old road at the head of the good valley near John L. Garland's, from thence by or near said Pond the most easy and convenient route to near Seth Billington's Saw Mill, from thence the most easy and convenient route to intersect with said old road where between John H. Merrill's and Andover line, or as near either route from said Mill to Andover, if your Honors should deem it expedient; we therefore pray that you should proceed to view and locate as soon as may be, after a due course of law be taken in the same subject, and discontinue all such parts of said old road as shall in your opinion be expedient.

SETH BILLINGTON & 25 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1847.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Gammon, in said Byron, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Byron and Andover, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Byron and Andover, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of Maine, to be holden on the second Wednesday of May, 1847.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the towns of Buckfield, Hebron, [illegible] Hartford, [illegible] Canton, Dixfield, Peru, Carthage, Rumford, Mexico, Byron, Andover, Newry, Bethel, Albany, Woodstock, Greenwood, Paris, Norway, Waterford, Oxford, Sumner, Hebron, Turner, Minot, Livermore, Leeds, Lewiston, Auburn, Minot, Poland, Danville, Auburn, Durham, Lisbon, Bowdoin, Topsham, Brunswick, Harpswell, Freeport, Yarmouth, Falmouth, Portland, Gorham, Windham, Westbrook, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Wells, Sanford, Lebanon, Berwick, South Berwick, North Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, York, Lyman, Alfred, Shapleigh, Acton, Parsonsfield, Limington, Limerick, Newfield, Cornish, Baldwin, Hiram, Denmark, Fryeburg, Brownfield, Porter, Hollis, Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted.

Yours, Respectfully,
FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my approbation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE* and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully,
LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county.

ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.
Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in the place

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Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and county; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon made it, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs.

EDWARD MASON, Apothecary.
52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the medicinal effects it has given in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale.

Yours, &c.,
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From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally.

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107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, ME.

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

Dear sirs—I had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many cures have been made several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing. Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

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June 30, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that modern disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several physicians and paid them a great deal of money, who after many experiments, finally gave her up.

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter *is entirely cured*, and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six Dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am respectfully yours, JOHN YOUNG

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the lungs which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of my children in the throat and lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palermo, a friend of mine, was taken sick with a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man and as he believed, permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 845

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been troubled with *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTIONS*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

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June 30, 1846. 1y8

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any kind of Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining as it does all the properties possessed by any other preparation of the kind, in a prompt and efficient manner, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle,

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. R. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Hatlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; I. S Burgess, Hebron; T. T. Lavery, Peru & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Todd, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Hall, Bethel;—Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hall, Hanover; Joshua Grah m, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dealon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Farnum, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Perry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston;—Robert Ingalls, Stockton, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally.—[Jan. 1, '47. 1y

The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the diseases produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Case are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

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June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Pimples on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very freely flavored to the taste. The vhinge which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent*.

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Bowels, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

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DR. UPHAM'S Vegetable Internal Remedy FOR THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Secured.

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and positively the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-2 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent*.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, where determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the improper use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofula Affections; in all cases where the Blood is perceptibly determined to the Head in causing dizziness and dotness, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and serious disease, the PILES, with consequent inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and is the most active Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution to the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicines*: *no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.

June 30, 1846. 1y8

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T. H. BROWN,
PARIS HILL.

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
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Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, & 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 17

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